

## The MINES of ARIZONA

This department is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Defty, the well known mining engineer, who will carefully scrutinize all matters relating to mining in order that only reliable information regarding legitimate enterprises shall find a place here.

The Republican would be pleased to receive information from any part of the state regarding the development of the mining industry. All communications should be addressed to the Mining Department, Arizona Republican.

### Cinnabar

Very few improvements have been made in the treatment of quicksilver or its treatment has been given but little attention by the general run of those interested in mining. It is an old metal and but few have given it attention until the present time when it, along with other of the rarer metal type have become of great import and of general demand. As for quicksilver no such demand was ever known in its history, or such high prices attained.

In the processes for the recovery of the elusive metal considerable loss was expected and was accepted as a part of the process. But the low grade ores and especially those in California, have demanded attention and endeavor to make a greater saving in the process of their reduction and treatment and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

But we have often called attention in these columns to the possibilities of treatment of these ores by the flotation process, and repeated several articles on the subject, all showing the success of such treatment. A further article on the subject we print this week. It shows beyond any question of doubt that even treating very low grade ores with a very trifling loss. If such low grades can be treated successfully then there should be a great future for the deposits north of Phoenix, as outside of the rich veins and streaks there is an incalculable amount of low grade material which has the possibilities of averaging a higher grade than those worked at a profit in California. These properties only want the proper attention and direction for their profitable exploitation and which no doubt they must get in the very near future.

### Flotation for Cinnabar

In view of the present high price of mercury and the frequent references to know that cinnabar can be treated very successfully by flotation. The difficulty in treating this ore by mechanical concentration seems to be that with coarse crushing the large particles of cinnabar are for some reason thrown or floated into the gangue, although a good saving is made on the fine material, while if the whole ore is crushed fine before tabling some of the mineral is reduced too fine to be held on the table and goes off in suspension with the tailing.

By crushing the ore to pass sixty-mesh we have succeeded in obtaining very high recoveries by flotation both with the Minerals Separation type of machine and also with the Callow.

For instance: A sample of California ore assaying 6.1 per cent mercury, crushed to pass 60 mesh and floated gave a tailing of 0.61 per cent as reported by one assayer, and zero as reported by another showing 90 per cent, and 100 per cent extraction respectively. The amount of concentrate recovered was 2.17 per cent of the original weight and assayed 4.15 per cent mercury, but as a high-grade product was not required, no attempt was made to raise the value above this point.

A sample from another district in the same state assayed 0.3 per cent mercury, and when crushed to pass sixty-mesh we have succeeded in obtaining very high recoveries by flotation both with the Minerals Separation type of machine and also with the Callow.

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## TIRES

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Size	Special Prices	Tubes	Red
28x3	..... \$5.55	\$1.75	\$1.95
30x3	..... 6.95	1.85	2.10
30x3 1/2	..... 8.95	2.10	2.35
31x3 1/2	..... 9.45	2.15	2.40
32x3 1/2	..... 9.95	2.25	2.45
34x3 1/2	..... 10.95	2.30	2.55
36x3 1/2	..... 12.05	2.40	2.75
38x4	..... 13.20	2.80	3.10
31x4	..... 13.85	2.85	3.20
32x4	..... 14.05	2.95	3.30
33x4	..... 14.70	3.10	3.40
34x4	..... 14.95	3.15	3.50
35x4	..... 15.65	3.20	3.60
36x4	..... 15.85	3.30	3.70
37x4 1/2	..... 20.25	3.85	4.30
38x4 1/2	..... 20.85	3.95	4.35
39x4 1/2	..... 21.25	4.10	4.50
37x5	..... 21.90	4.15	4.60
38x5	..... 23.65	4.70	5.20
39x5	..... 23.95	4.90	5.35
37x5 1/2	..... 24.90	4.95	5.45

Non-Skid Prices in Proportion

30x3 1/2 SS	..... \$7.90
34x3 1/2 CL	..... 8.90
31x4 SS	..... 12.75
34x4 CL or SS	..... 12.75
35x4 1/2 CL or SS	..... 14.00
36x4 1/2 CL or SS	..... 14.00
37x4 1/2 CL	..... 14.00
38x5 CL or SS	..... 15.00
37x5 CL or SS	..... 15.00

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

### Automobile Tire Co.

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H. A. Demarest

The Oldest Automobile Tire Jobbing Concern in the United States and the largest in the world.

mesh and floated gave a concentrate assaying 26.8 per cent mercury in 1.12 per cent of the original bulk with a tailing of 0.03 per cent mercury showing a recovery of 99.95 per cent of the content.

A sample from a third district assaying 0.32 per cent had to be crushed to pass eighty-mesh to obtain the best results. This yielded a concentrate containing 18 per cent mercury in 4.18 per cent of the original bulk, with a tailing of 0.06 per cent, giving an extraction of 93.7 per cent.—E. M. Hamilton, in Mining and Scientific Press.)

### Sasco Smelter

This plant that was erected thirty miles south of Redrock on the S. P., is undergoing renovation and improvements preparatory to an active campaign. The railroad is also receiving attention and being repaired ready for hauling to the smelter. Custom ore for the smelter is already being accepted. The plant was erected for treatment of ores from the old Silver Bell, later incorporated as the Imperial Copper company. The latter company failed and the properties through process of law is now in the hands of the Guggenheims. There is now every probability that the mine and smelter will have continuous operation.

### Tri-Bullion

The Tri-Bullion Smelting & Development Co. plans to resume development of its Arizona copper property and examination of its Montana gold-silver ground immediately. The company, which was one of the most important zinc producers of New Mexico up to 1913, sold its Kelly group of mines to the New Jersey Zinc Co. in 1913 and in 1915 leased to the Sherwin-Williams Co. its remaining zinc-copper ground at Kelly, N. M. This lease extends to May, 1920, and affords the Tri-Bullion company a good royalty per ton of ore extracted, payment being made on a sliding scale based on the price of silver and copper for a minimum of 1,200 tons monthly. From the funds thus received, which amount to a minimum of \$8,000 to \$9,500 with silver between 15c and 18c, the company will appropriate about \$5,000 monthly for development of its Starlight group of copper claims, nine miles from San Carlos, Arizona. Here a 1,700-foot tunnel cuts the main vein at a depth of about 390 feet and shows excellent ore about three feet thick in short shafts. Shipments of which in 1906 ran 4512 per cent copper, 46910 per cent lead, 19 ounces silver and \$5.50 gold. A total of \$15,900 of ore was shipped that year. No work has been done in the past six years. It is now proposed to improve the road to the property, install machinery and sink a shaft with the expectation of cutting more continuous and persistent ore shoots at depth.

### Arizona Manhattan

The Arizona-Manhattan company, formerly the Troy-Manhattan company, owns extensive properties at Troy, which is six miles northeast of Kelvin and almost on a direct line drawn from Ray to Hayden. The company's holdings consist of 50 claims, with an area of about 1,000 acres. The mine has about six miles of workings, including something like 7,000 feet of tunnels, the longest of which, the Alice tunnel, is about 1,700 feet long. There are four shafts on the property, including a 500-foot two-compartment main working shaft. The claims lie in the Spring Range, and are located on the Christmas and London-Arizona groups.

The old company owned the Riverside smelter, which was blown in 1901 and closed down in 1904. A new smelter was blown in January, 1905, and ran ten days, when it was forced to shut down by reason of a washout, which prevented the receipt of fuel.

The announcement that the company is preparing to resume operations is another indication of the increasing interest in the copper district of northeastern Pinal and Southern Gila counties.

### Dundee-Arizona

The Dundee-Arizona company was formed for the express purpose of taking over and developing two patented claims in the heart of the Jerome district, owned by F. S. Stevens and William Mackay. These claims are entirely surrounded by the United Verde Extension and Jerome Verde.

The company is capitalized for \$500,000. Of the 500,000 shares, Mackay and Stevens received 275,000 for their property. The remaining 225,000 shares of capital stock were subscribed for by a local syndicate.

The surface indications of the Dundee claims are practically the same as on the United Verde Extension group, but the collar of the main shaft is on ground 200 feet lower than the collar of the U. V. Extension shaft. In addition it has been proved that the line capping is one hundred feet less in thickness than the line that overlies the extension. The U. V. Extension struck values at 900 feet, and it is believed that the Dundee-Arizona will enter the same rich schist at 600 feet. It is now down over 500 feet and is being sunk at the rate of three or four feet a day.

### Gold Strike

A reported strike of rich gold ore is reported by Tom English on his claims six miles north of Price station on the Phoenix and Eastern railroad. The ore is said to run up to \$100 per ton and the vein three feet wide. There has been found from time to time both rich copper and gold ores in this area. The newest operating mine is that of the Superstition gold property in Boise Canyon.

### Shannon

The Shannon Copper company produced 682,900 pounds of copper in 24 working days in March against 666,000 pounds in 16 days in February.

Shannon has no large ore reserves blocked out. Their principle is to explore the ground as needed, which undoubtedly is a great saving to them in mining costs.

### Ray Hercules

The last bore hole on this property, No. 42, is down 35 feet in three per cent ore and is still in ore. This hole is very important as it blocks out a large addition to the ore reserves.

### Old Dominion

Old Dominion produced 3,277,000 pounds of copper in March, the best month for the quarter. The entire out-

put of the quarter was 3,221,000 pounds. Unofficially estimated profits at 15c per pound, are slightly under \$1,400,000 for the quarter, or nearly \$5 per share for the three months.

### Inspiration

Inspiration's fourth annual report for the year 1915 and the first report by Inspiration as a producing, dividend-paying company is a remarkable document.

In the first year of operation—and operations are not yet normal, even now, in the second quarter of 1916—results far outstripped the management's promises. It was predicted that three per cent would be 3c; they were 3.135c. It was predicted that mining costs would be 90c to 95c per ton. They were 68c, which includes 20c a ton fixed charge for past, present and future development work. Milling costs, which nobody dreamed would be under 50c per ton, including royalties, were under 48c. It cost \$12.22 to mine, transport and mill a ton of ore and prepare it for smelting. In 1915, to which were added costs of 3.455c per pound of copper produced, to cover smelting, refining, marketing, etc. It is expected that when the plant is further attained, per ton costs will drop to between \$1 and \$1.15 and possibly below.

The ore mined in 1915 averaged 1.702 per cent copper, of which 9.226 per cent was oxidized. Recoveries of sulphide copper averaged 88.56 per cent and 79.95 per cent for total copper in the ore or 75.4 pounds per ton.

The average ore treated, 1.702 per cent copper, compares with 2.91 per cent average high-grade sulphide ore in the mines, or 1.68 per cent including low-grade sulphide. The management plans to treat lower-grade ore, which will greatly increase available tonnage and total profits and simplify mining operations, though this may result in further dilution of ore grade below the average. The report shows that under fair conditions, even low-grade ore yielding but 20 pounds copper per ton can be handled at a production cost of 81c per pound.

Actual production in 1915 in six months, with mill but partly completed, was 29,445,670 pounds. The selling price during this time averaged 9.449c, costs 1.122c per pound. Of the total 6,134,355 pounds was delivered in the hands of buyers and showed profits of \$600,052. The balance of over 14,000,000 in process of shipment at the end of the year was inventoried on the books at cost, \$1,191,398.89.

The actual quick assets at the year-end were 14,311,315 pounds of copper, \$338,703 in receivables and \$74,650 in cash. The total is \$3,271,619, conservatively figuring the copper at 20c, although the company itself figures the copper at 20c. Payables and accrued interest on bonds aggregated \$1,878,983 on December 31, leaving \$1,292,636 surplus quick assets. Additional profits to May 1, 1916, are estimated unofficially at \$5,350,000, based on 32,500,000 pounds production in the first four months of 1916, at 84c cost, and 254c average selling price. Indicated quick assets aggregate \$7,728,983 as of May 1, 1916, when Inspiration pays its initial dividend of \$1.25 per share. There were 1,159,471 shares outstanding April 1, 1916, with only \$582,100 unconverted bonds out of total issues of \$10,500,000. With all bonds converted, Inspiration will have 1,132,755 shares issued.

Production of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. in March was substantially above February, when 8,300,000 lbs. were turned out, and the best estimates are that the total for last month will be approximately 3,000,000 lbs. While such an output will be about 1,000,000 lbs. under what is generally figured as the capacity of the company's properties, an official states that on several days during the month more than 1,400 tons of ore were treated, thus indicating that if it had been decided to push operations, the total production for the month would have exceeded 10,000,000 lbs.

It is stated that operations during the month moved along smoothly and that April can be expected to show an increase over the March total. There are eighteen sections of the mill in operation and no interference of any kind was experienced during March as weather conditions were entirely satisfactory.

Inspiration's earnings are running large at present as its entire output for some months has been sold at the prevailing market price in copper metal. It is pointed out that the company in addition to earning the \$1.25 quarterly dividends, started on the stock ten days ago is accumulating a substantial cash balance, and that the financial position of the company is highly satisfactory. Those familiar with the affairs of the Inspiration say that with the continuance of the high copper prices the revenues for this year will be beyond all previous expectations.

### Shattuck & Arizona

The Shattuck & Arizona reports for March:

March—Copper, 1,594,330 lbs.; lead, 714,379 lbs.; silver, 32,187 oz.; gold, 394 oz.

Three months—Copper, 4,682,691 lbs.; lead, 1,481,387 lbs.; silver, 59,695 oz.; gold, 1,538 oz.

The company has removed its general offices from Duluth to 120 Broadway, New York city.

Shattuck-Arizona produced above 1,595,000 pounds of copper in March comparing with 1,523,137 pounds in February and 1,565,234 pounds in January. The company is shipping 500,000 pounds of lead per month, 20,000 ounces of silver and about 600 ounces of gold. Increased production of lead and higher prices for lead, reduced costs of turning out copper from 81c per pound as in recent years to about 7c per pound for the past quarter and about 6c at the present time figured on 8c lead, net for the quarter is estimated at \$896,000, or \$2.50 per share for the three months, or more than double the recent \$1 quarterly dividend.

### Calumet and Arizona

Calumet and Arizona is reported to have earned \$1,250,000 net in March of this year. This means earnings of about \$2 per share in one month of operations, and figured exactly, means a rate of \$2.40 per share per annum. On the present rate at which dividends are being paid, the company is earning an annual dividend every four months, or is capable of earning dividends this year at the rate of \$8 per share for the next three years.

For the year ended December 31, 1915, Calumet and Arizona produced 65,268,919 pounds of copper as against 52,667,929 in 1914. For the present year, it is probable that the company will increase this production by a substantial amount, for the management is taking important steps in this direction now. Most important is the fact that the new smelter at Douglas is to be enlarged by the installation of two reverberatory furnaces shortly.

The investment of the company in the New Cornelia property is a factor that should not be overlooked. Calumet and Arizona owns 76 per cent of the 1,200,000 shares of the New Cornelia. These shares have advanced lately to 17 and the company is said to be earning better than \$4 per share. New Cornelia should produce 30,000,000 pounds of copper alone this year at a cost of 7 cents a pound. Considering that this property was paid for and developed out of earnings of Calumet and Arizona, an important factor in the earnings of the latter company is now present which has not existed before. If New Cornelia earns only \$4 per share this year the Calumet and Arizona equity amounts to better than \$5 per share on its own stock.

It was in 1911 that Calumet and Arizona exercised its option on the New Cornelia stock. This stock cost the company \$2.50 per share or about \$2,000,000. At \$17, the present market price, Calumet and Arizona has a paper profit of about \$13,300,000 on its speculation.

### Miami

Miami followed in the wake of Anaconda and Inspiration in breaking all production records in March. Miami turned out 4,192,000 pounds of net copper per last month, compared with 3,991,000 pounds in February, and 3,910,000 pounds in January. The company's normal present production rate is realizable 4,500,000 pounds monthly, and has been since the beginning of the year, but severe storms in late January and early February cut output; and even March output, though breaking all records, is still below normal. Normal may be figured at 54,000,000 pounds per annum.

### Lake Superior & Arizona

Directors of the Lake Superior and Arizona have ratified the plan and agreement arrived at with the Magna people to organize a new company, capital-

ized at 250,000 shares, as has been before outlined. The Magna people will take 85,000 shares and the Lake Superior and Arizona people 165,000 shares. Shareholders in the latter company receiving share for share in the new company for their old holdings.

Lake Superior and Arizona directors will underwrite 3,000 shares at \$5 per share and the Magna people will underwrite 7,000 shares at the same price, giving the new company \$50,000, to be used in development and exploratory work. Holders of Lake Superior and Arizona stock will, furthermore, be given opportunity to subscribe, at \$5 per share, for one additional share of the new for each 100 shares of the old stock they hold.

Notices of a stockholders' meeting, to be held at Florence, Ariz., on May 9, and details of the agreement arrived at with the Magna and the plan for reorganizing are being sent out to shareholders. The plan seems to meet with the approval of most of the shareholders approached on the matter. Immediately after the reorganization it is planned to start development work on the property. It is also announced that the company is shipping 500,000 pounds of lead per month, 20,000 ounces of silver and about 600 ounces of gold. Increased production of lead and higher prices for lead, reduced costs of turning out copper from 81c per pound as in recent years to about 7c per pound for the past quarter and about 6c at the present time figured on 8c lead, net for the quarter is estimated at \$896,000, or \$2.50 per share for the three months, or more than double the recent \$1 quarterly dividend.

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## PRATT-GILBERT COMPANY

Jobbers-Distributors, Phoenix, Arizona

## BIGGEST BODY HIGH GRADE COPPER ORE IN THE WORLD

(Continued from Page Three)

500 more, in mine, crushing plant and smelter.

### United Verde Extension

The United Verde Extension company has never made public the whole truth about the phenomenal body of ore that it has opened on the 1400-foot level of the Edith shaft. Members of the company—old-time mining men with reputations for conservatism—shake their heads and say nothing except that it is the biggest body of high grade copper ore in the world.

"There isn't any use in talking about it—if I told you the truth you wouldn't believe me and if you printed what I told you, your readers would say that you had insulted their intelligence," said one of the principal stockholders the other day when requested for "the real facts about the Little Daisy."

"Some day the truth will be known, of course," he went on. "But we've got to prepare them for it gradually. My personal opinion is that the United Verde Extension is a far bigger mine than the United Verde itself. This isn't saying anything derogatory to the United Verde, for we all know that it is a big one. "All that is holding us back now is the lack of air. If we had the compressor capacity we could market more copper than the United Verde right from this one shaft."

This same stockholder confided that \$500,000 worth of ore was marketed in March at a cost of \$20,000. He refused to estimate the output for April but the present shipments to the Copper Queen smelter, at Douglas, average 200 tons a day. This ore averages twenty per cent in copper. Eighty per cent of this ore comes from drifts, raises and crosscuts being run on the 1400-foot level in the course of development. The remaining twenty per cent is being stoped on the 1200.

One sixty-foot streak of ore on the 1400 averages forty per cent copper!

Is it any wonder that the U. V. Extension claims the biggest body of high grade copper ore in the world?

Two small compressors are now in use, but a larger one has been ordered and will be installed as soon as the machinery can be delivered. The new compressor will enable the company to double its output if it chooses.

One thing to be done as soon as the new compressor is in operation is to sink 200 feet farther into the ore body. A winze will be started 100 feet south of the shaft on the 1400.

No one who has the slightest knowledge of the character of that ore body on the 1200 and 1400-foot levels entertains any doubt that it continues not only to the 1600 but hundreds and hundreds of feet farther into the earth. But when the continuation of the body for another 200 feet has been absolutely demonstrated, another big jump in U. V. Extension stock can be expected.

The U. V. Extension is now en-

num, but after allowing for various interruptions, Miami should turn out almost exactly 50,000,000 pounds in 1916. Production the first quarter aggregated 12,093,000 pounds, at slightly over 84c cost.

It is likely that Miami's dividend increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 quarterly will be followed by a similar increase by the General Development Co. The latter is a holding company whose principal assets include over 100,000 shares of Miami, or approximately one share of Miami for each of the 120,000 shares of General Development Co. Other holdings include a large block of Kerr Lake, New Cornelia and other valuable securities, besides some \$700,000 cash assets.

playing 130 men. This force will be materially increased when the new compressor is in place.

It is reported on the best of authority in Jerome and Clarkdale that the U. V. Extension company has purchased the L. L. Young ranch, a mile north of Clarkdale, as a smelter site. There is every reason to believe that the deal is at least pending.

There is no member of the company who will deny that a smelter is needed to treat the ore of the U. V. Extension. Anyone with common sense knows that eventually the company must have a smelter of its own close at hand. Its production is bound to increase and to continue to ship indefinitely to Douglas would be rank folly.

The Young ranch seems to be an ideal smelter site. There is plenty of level ground and plenty of water. Moreover, it is right by the railroad. If a smelter is built there, thousands of splendid apple trees will have to go, but many thousands of dollars will be added to the monthly payroll of the Jerome district. Men and teams are now at work on a hill about 200 yards east of the Edith shaft, grading for a magnificent resident that James S. Douglas, president and general manager of the company is to build there. There is not a more beautiful site for a residence in all Arizona.

### Green Monster

After the U. V. Extension was a proven mine and no longer a prospect the Jerome boom set in. The Green Monster Mining company was the first to be organized and the phenomenal showing of the Daisy was no doubt responsible in large measure for the unprecedented demand for Green Monster shares. The history of the Green Monster will in after years be referred to as one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Arizona mining.

Arizona men control the Green Monster. Neil E. Bailey is president; Thomas Taylor, vice-president; William S. Humbert, secretary and managing director. These men, with W. A. Drake and David Morgan, comprise the board of directors; Leroy Anderson is general counsel.